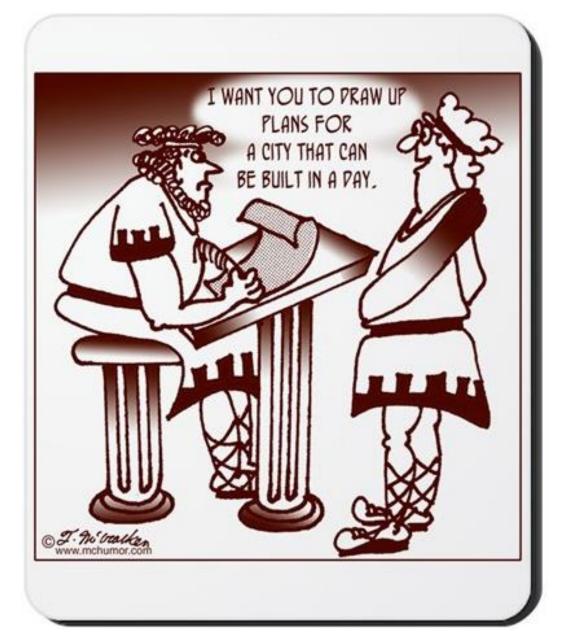
The Importance of Planning: Planning as a Municipal Foundation Eric Zamft, AICP Director of Planning, City of Cleveland Heights

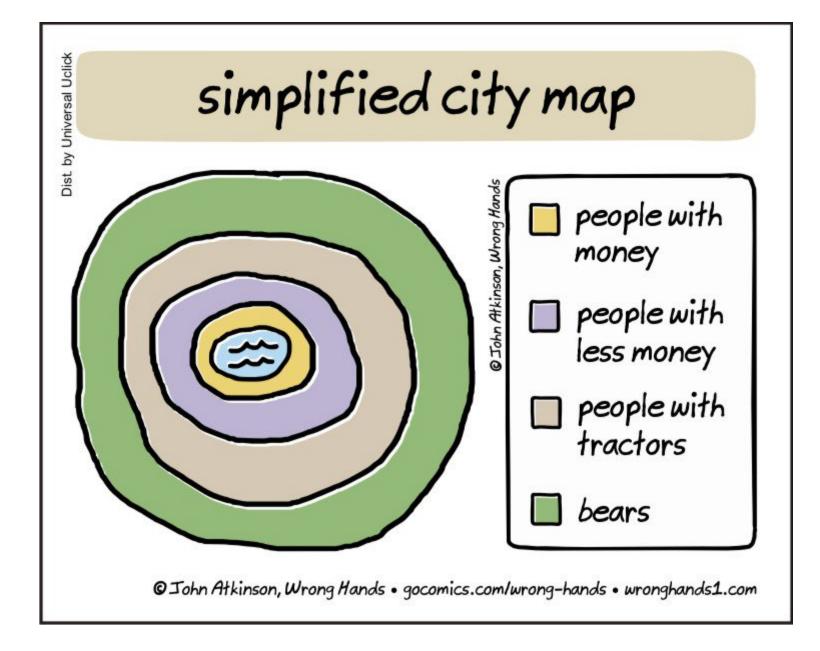
OCCD Fall Meeting October 28, 2021



QUESTION: Why is Planning Important to Community Development Professionals?



Rome wasn't built in a day: It needed a plan



Planning is a process that isn't so simple: The need for "planners"



Planning sets foundation for budgeting, funding, decision-making

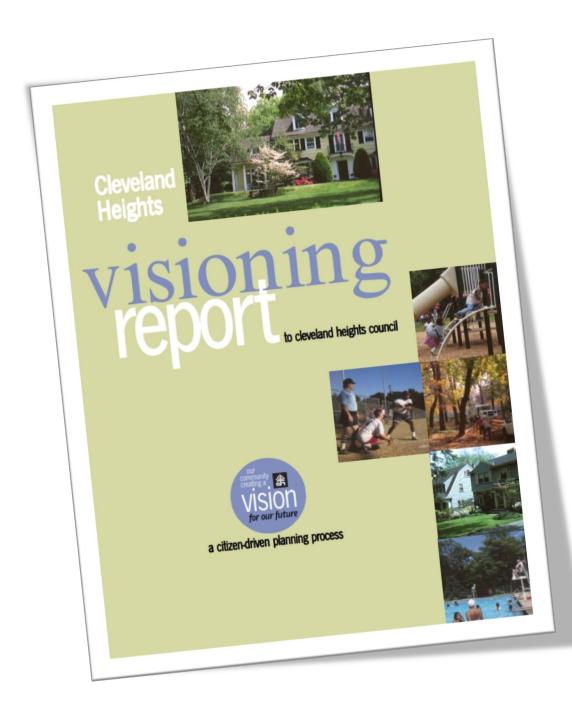


Planning is a diverse ecosystem

Primary Local Planning Activities

- 1. Visioning
- 2. Comprehensive or Master Planning
- 3. Zoning
- 4. Other Regulations and Guidelines
- 5. Neighborhood Planning
- 6. Zoning and Design Review
- 7. Public Engagement

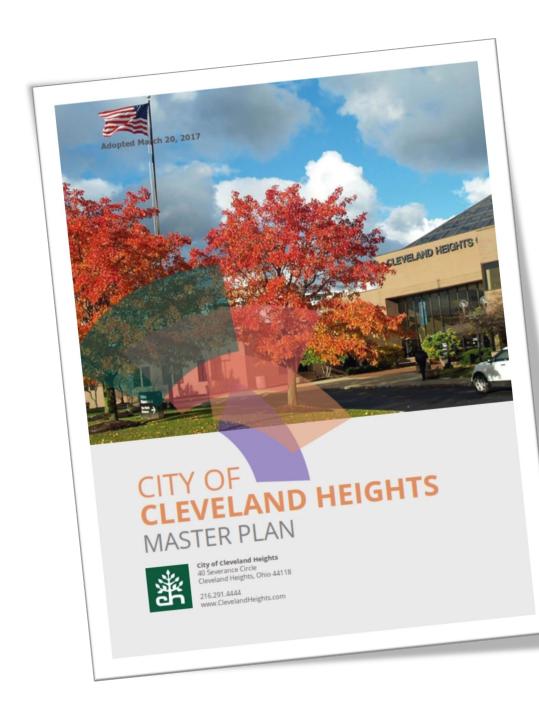




- First step in the planning process
- Defines area and scope (municipality-wide, districts, targeted areas; 10, 15, 50 years)

Visioning

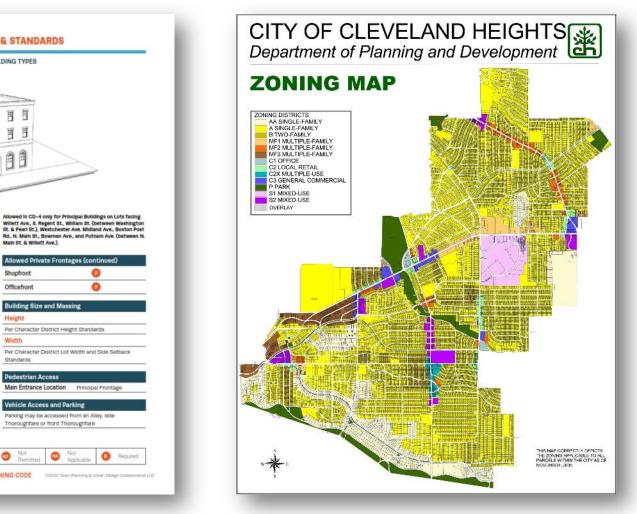
- Includes very little analysis
- Some public engagement; especially as part of master planning process
- <u>Should</u> result in a clear and concise vision statement
- Basis for future planning efforts. Therefore, it should be acknowledged publicly by the local governing body



Comprehensive or Master Planning

- Looks at the municipality as a whole
- Establishes Existing Conditions
- Significant Public Engagement
- Translates the Vision into Actions
- Usually is broad and general; not specific or detailed
- Covers more than just traditional planning
- Usually recommends changes to zoning
- Subsequent decisions of the municipality should be consistent with

Zoning



Zoning is the municipal law that regulates the use of all land – both private and public. If done well, it permits and encourages the vision and master plan goals...in an easy and clear format

0

Main St. & Willett Ave.)

Building Size and Massing

Per Character District Height Standards

Per Character District Lot Width and Side Setback

Main Entrance Location Principal Frontage

Parking may be accessed from an Alley, side

0

Shopfront

Officefront

Height

Width

Standards

edestrian Access

Vehicle Access and Parking

Thoroughfare or front Thoroughfare

Allowed Private Frontages (continued

0

0

0

62030 Tean Panning & Urtian Design Colla

ARTICLE 4: BUILDING AND LOT PLANS & STANDARDS

COMMERCIAL

Permitted Districts

General Description

Uses and Office Uses.

Number of Units

Units per Building

Allowed Private Frontages

The following notations are utilized in this table.

Width

Stoop

Doorvard

LEGEND

Terrace/Lightwell

CD-4 CD-5 CD-5W CD-6

A small- to medium-sized attached or detached non

pedestrian-oriented Retail / Personal Service / Artisan

Per Character District Lot Width

restricted, except as may be

0

O

0

VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK CHAPTER 345 ZONING CODE

O

due to Building Code

Residential Building, typically designed to facilitate

TABLE 345.405.J-2 PRINCIPAL BUILDING TYPES

CHAPTER 1121

AA and A Single-Family and B Two-Family Residential District

1121.01 Purpose 1121.02 Permitted uses 1121.03 Principal uses. 1121.04 Conditionally permitted uses. 1121.05 Accessory uses 1121.06 Minimum lot area and width regulations 1121.07 Minimum lot frontage. 1121.08 Minimum yard requirements for principal uses. 1121,09 Dwelling unit requirements. 1121.10 Height regulations 1121.11 Buildings permitted on a zoning lot. 1121.12 Accessory use regulations.

> CROSS REFERENCES Establishment of Districts and Maps - see P. & Z. Ch. 1105 Additional regulations governing uses - see P. & Z. Ch. 1165

1121.01 PURPOSE

Cleveland Heights is a City primarily consisting of single-family residences, most of which are owner-occupied. Single-family residences are extremely sensitive to adverse effects from other land uses and require high standards for occupancy and use of the principal building as well as location and use of accessory buildings if these areas are to be maintained and to continue to be good places in which to live. In addition, certain parts of Cleveland Heights have been developed primarily with two-family residences having a similar character to the single-family districts, and it is appropriate that there be a zoning district for this distinctive use. Single-family and two- family district regulations are established to achieve the following particular objectives: (a) The AA Single-Family District is established to provide for single-family residential uses with a minimum lot size of 15,000

square feet, compatible with the existing larger lot developments in areas so defined, as a means of preserving the unique character of these areas. (b) The A Single-Family District is established to provide for single-family residential uses on smaller lots with a minimum of 7,500

(c) The B Two-Family District is established to permit single-family units on lots with a minimum of 7,500 square feet and two family residential uses with a minimum lot size of 10,000 square feet.

tcourage as a conditional use flexible residential development to promote creative and efficient use of land through unified development. (e) To regulate the location and lot coverage of accessory uses, buildings and structures so as to permit such uses to be established and

maintained in a manner which makes them compatible with the existing residential neighborhoods. (f) To encourage sustainable development and practices in residential neighborhoods.

(Ord. 20-12. Passed 5-21-12.)

1121.02 PERMITTED USES.

(a) In the AA or A Single-Family Districts or B Two-Family District, land and structures shall be used or occupied, or structures shall e erected, constructed, enlarged, moved, or structurally altered only for a principal use specified, or a conditional use in accordance with Title Seven, or an accessory use to a permitted principal or conditional use as regulated herein. Sections 1121.03 through 1121.05 enamerate those uses that may locate in each AA. A and B zoning district as a matter of right, either as a principal or accessory use, and those uses which may locate in a given district only upon obtaining a conditional use permit

(b) Although a use may be indicated as permitted or conditionally permitted in a particular district, it shall be approved on a parcel only when it can be located thereon in full compliance with all of the standards and other regulations of this Zoning Code applicable to the specific use and parcel in question. (Ord. 20-2012. Passed 5-21-12.)

1121.03 PRINCIPAL USES.

When denoted by the letter P, a use listed below is a principal use permitted by right in the AA and A Single-Family and B Two-Family Residential Districts provided that all requirements of other city ordinances and this Zoning Code have been met.

	Land Use Category	AA District	A District	B District
(a)	Single-Family Detached Dwellings	P	P	р
(b)	Two-Family Dwellings			P

1121.04 CONDITIONALLY PERMITTED USES.

The categories of conditional uses which may (together with their accessory uses) be permitted in the AA and A Single-Family and B Two-Family Residential Districts, provided they conform to the conditions, standards, and requirements of Title Seven and are approved for a particular zoning lot in accordance with the administrative provisions of Section 1115, shall include the following: (a) Planned Residential Developments (PRD);

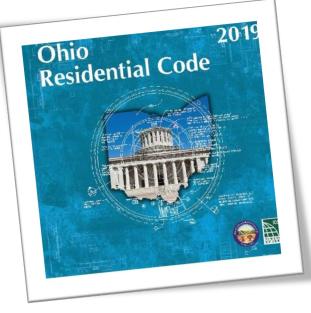
- (b) Places of worship; (c) Elementary, junior and senior high schools;
- (d) Public libraries:

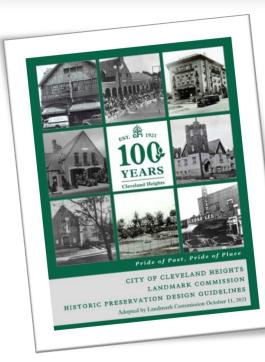
Other Planning-Related Regulations and Guidelines

- Subdivision Regulations
- Design Guidelines
- Building Codes
- Engineering Guidelines
- Public Safety
- Sustainability
- Other Municipal Ordinances









CENTER, PERRIN AND EUCLID- A CLOSER LOOK AT PERRIN

Neighborhood Planning



PERRIN AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS - Phase 2 New Median (with ornamental trees at intersections) Historic District Gateway Walls "Zebra" Striped Crosswalks Cobblestone Ends to Medians (flush) Reduced Curb Radii At All Corners New Sidewalks and Collector / Tree Strips

STRATEGY	REINFORCE NEIGHBORHC INTERACTIONS	PROVIDE DIVERSE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIE	MAGNITUDE OF COST	MAGNITUDE OF TIME
SUPPORT BLOCK/ NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS AND BEAUTIFICATION EFFORTS	•		•00	••0
SUPPORT EXTERIOR HOME PRESERVATION/ RESTORATION	•		•00	••0
EXPAND SUPPORT OF HOME REHABILITATION FOR AGING IN PLACE		•	••0	••0

LONG TERM - MORE THAN 5 YEAR
MED TERM - 1-5 YEARS
SHORT TERM - LESS THAN 1 YEAR

Implementation

Its at the neighborhood level that projects can really impact the lives of individuals

Identify Strategies

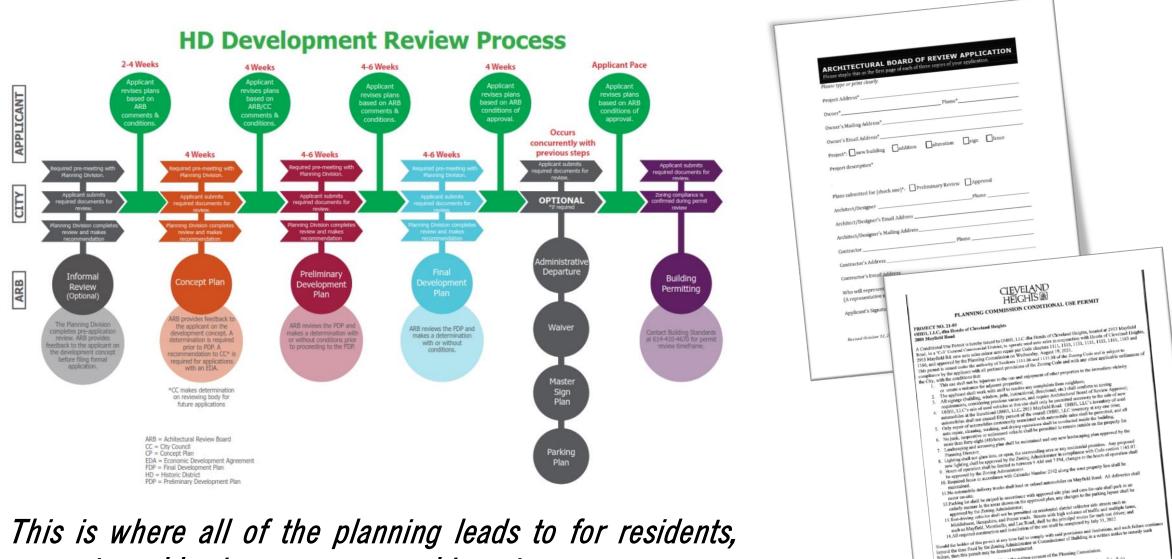


The Zoning and Design Review Process

August 30, 2001

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NERSISTI E ZURUNG, AVEROVAL ONLY. OTHER CITY APPROVALS MAY BE REOLERED 'O, ROLDING, FIRE, AND ORE STORAMATER PERMITS.



property and business owners, and investors.

Importance of Public Engagement



Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody.

— Jane Jacobs —

AZQUOTES

Public Engagement – Getting the Word Out



Use multiple approaches and platforms







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JPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 1

6 pm Council Chambers

Committee of Council.

The meeting will be on

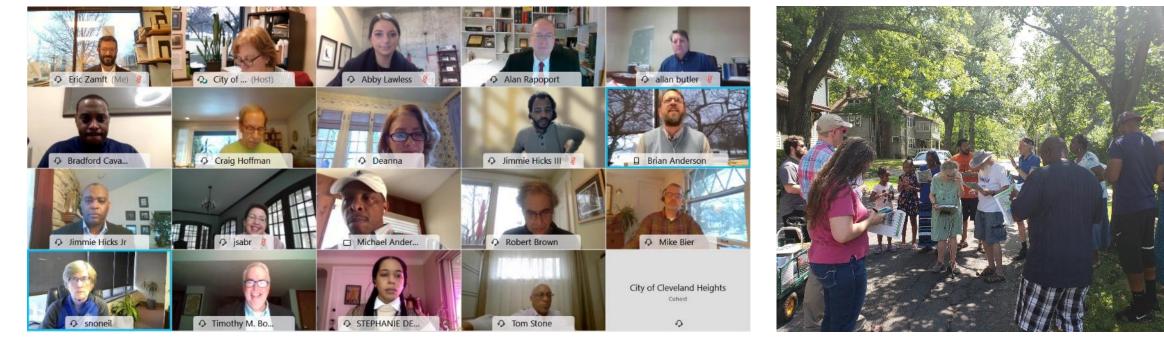
Viewing and Urban Design

Open House in the Atrium.

Urban Design. Public

Planning & Development

Public Engagement – Making it Meaningful...and Fun











QUESTION:

Why is Planning Important to Community Development Professionals?

ANSWER:

It lays the foundation for all of the land use, development, and investment decision-making to follow, including municipal budgeting, pursuing grants and other funding, as well as establishing community development goals and objectives



Contact Information:

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